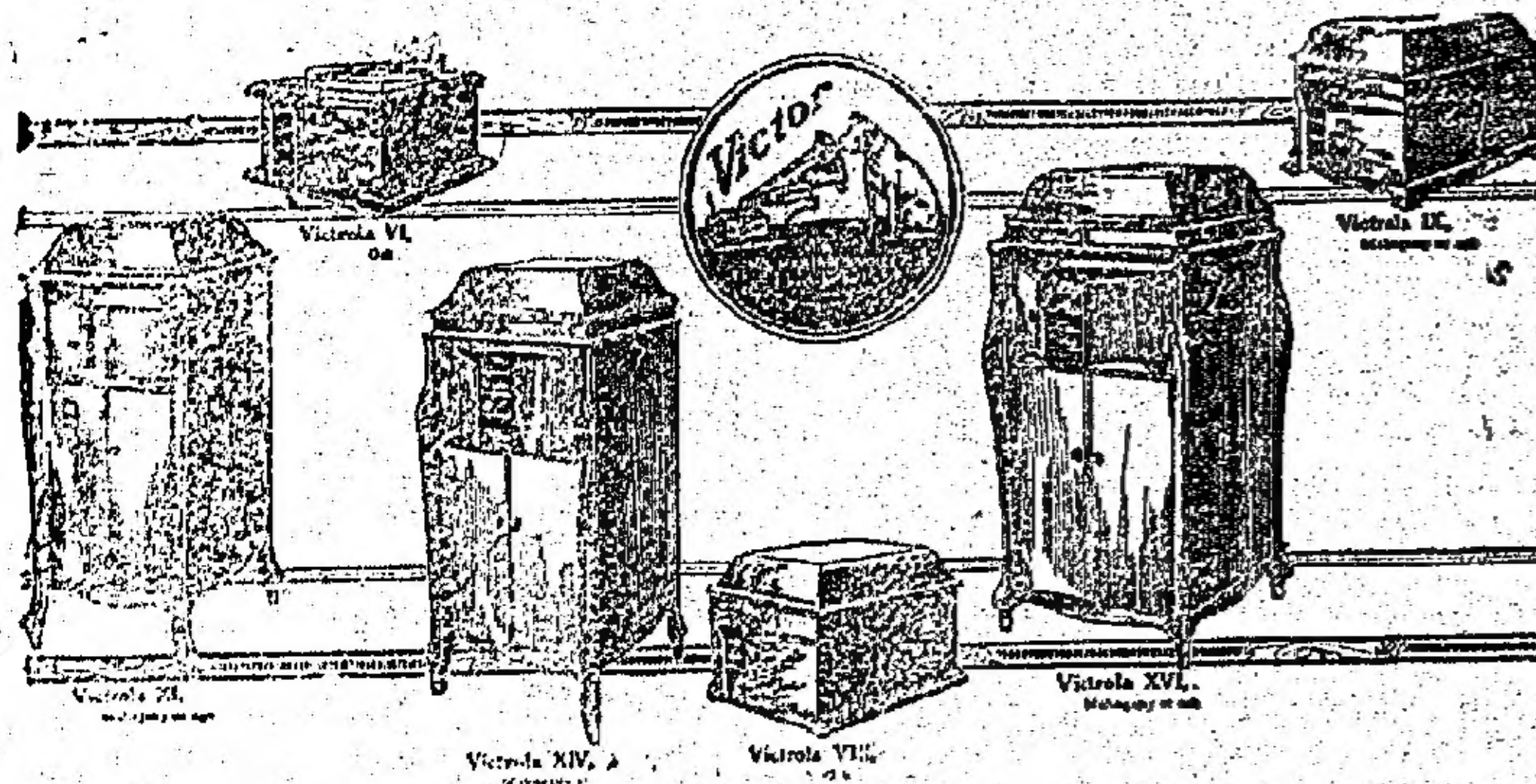


INTIMATIONS

VICTROLA

THE INSTRUMENT FOR EVERY HOME.



PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[29-4]

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING JULY 14th,
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS

NEW BANDMAN OPERA & COMEDY CO.

FRIDAY, JULY 14th: The World's Record Breaker,
"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

SATURDAY, JULY 15th: The Great Gaiety Success

"TO NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

MONDAY, JULY 17th: Cyril Maude's Great Masterpiece,
"GRUMPY."

TUESDAY, JULY 18th: From the Shaftesbury Theatre,
"THE CINEMA STAR."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19th: James Welton's Greatest Success,
"OH! I SAY."

THURSDAY, JULY 20th: The New and Revised Version,
"A COUNTRY GIRL."

FRIDAY, JULY 21st: From the Royalty Theatre,
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."

SATURDAY, JULY 22nd: GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

MONDAY, JULY 24th: The Evergreen Record Breaker,
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICE: \$3.50, \$3, \$2 AND \$1
Hongkong, 4th July, 1916. [270]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	\$6.00
Return " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	5.00
Return " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. I CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 13th JULY, 1916.

8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. FATSHAN.	5 p.m. KINSHAN.

FRIDAY, 14th JULY, 1916.

8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAIHAN, 1,000 tons, S.S. SUI PAI, 1,651 tons.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16th JULY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return
from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m.
and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SUI AN, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.
Return trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the
Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior Cabin
accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Boat Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123]

ARE WE DOING ENOUGH?

PATRIOTIC APPEAL FROM BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

We see from a recent issue of the *British North Borneo Herald* that the British North Borneo War Relief Fund stands now at \$31,020, a handsome sum from a small community. But side by side with the list of subscribers we find the following strong, patriotic letter signed "Pro Patria," which has more than a local application:—

"We are all aware that England is at present a country very heavily taxed owing to the war and while people at home are doing their utmost towards helping the prosecution of the war and relieving the distress by numerous methods of self-denial such as cutting down luxuries, giving what money they can afford, 'no treating' being tolerated and in other ways including personal practical assistance in factories, offices and elsewhere, the majority of us in British North Borneo, while living our usual lives and drawing our usual salaries without any taxation being imposed upon us and without giving any practical assistance beyond a monthly pension wholly incommensurate with the money we waste, give no further thought to those events which should occupy our thoughts every moment of the day."

"It is nothing short of thoughtless apathy that no common action has been taken in British North Borneo towards more substantially assisting our troops and those in need of our help. If we cannot man the trenches ourselves, we can at least give far more in cash than what we have done so far. 'No treating' should be at once instituted, and the difference which would undoubtedly result in one's club account might well be given to the war without any personal inconvenience or appreciable loss. No entertainments, where the object is not in any way connected with war relief, should be tolerated. It is heinous that we should selfishly enjoy ourselves when the horrible suffering at home cries aloud for relief, and although I do not for a moment suggest the giving up of all pleasure, yet we should always have in mind that the war first and foremost must be the chief, if not the only, benefactor."

"I know of many in this country who, with monthly salaries of \$250 and more, give but \$10 a month to the war and pride themselves not a little on their munificent help, and these same men can run up club accounts to \$50 and over and in no way try to curtail luxuries or to give any other practical assistance beyond their pitance to the war and at the same time content themselves and their pharisaical consciences with the thought that they have given all they can afford. 'I am aware that North Borneo has contributed a handsome sum towards the war, but this amount is largely due to the whole-hearted generosity of a few gentlemen and one firm in particular, and were it not for these few a sum far short of the present total would have been the result. It is all the more reprehensible that the majority do not take practical notice of and emulate such fine examples when greater help can very easily be given."

"Let us all double or treble or even quadruple our contributions and in order that this shall not inconvenience us, 'no treating' should be practised by all, no gambling indulged in unless the war receives a high percentage of the winnings, and the difference saved by 'no treating,' cutting down of luxuries, etc. be cheerfully and willingly towards the relief of our kith and kin who may have suffered and who may be helpless owing to this horrible war."

"In conclusion should there be any feeling of antipathy towards such suggestions and no greater desire to do our best towards our country then let the Government step in and impose a war tax upon our salaries, all accruing proceeds being devoted to the war."

A TOURISTS' MECCA. PICTURESQUE PEKING.

The following report by Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché in Peking, is reproduced from the bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce in Washington:—

"The papers announce the opening in Peking of a branch of a well-known tourist agency. Americans who have travelled extensively all over the globe seem to be unanimous in proclaiming Peking to be the most interesting city in the world. Great improvements have taken place in this city during the past 10 years. Streets have been widened and well paved, proper drains provided, electric lights and running water installed. Government buildings repaired, and new structures erected. Transportation facilities have been greatly improved, and Peking is rapidly becoming a city of automobiles. A beautiful automobile road has connected Peking with the Summer Palace, 12 miles distant, and further country roads are planned. Tourists can now enjoy in Peking the luxuries of modern hotel service."

"The city is one of grandeur in architectural beauty. Its gorgeous highly coloured marble and glazed-tile palace buildings, its picturesque city walls and gates, its street arches, its numerous picturesque temples, its beautiful marble altars, set in spacious groves of pines, cedars, and arbor vitae trees; its ancient towers and pagodas, dotting the landscape in all directions; its imperial tombs hidden in groves of beautiful white pines; its canal caravans slowly winding their way through its picturesque city gates and the hundreds of native dealers offering porcelains, embroideries, bronzes, bronzes, silks, tapestries, lacquers, cloisonné, and rugs, all contribute to make Peking a truly tourist city, one which the American traveller should not fail to visit. He will find here in Peking, a city entirely different from any other anywhere else in the world."

JAPANESE BUSINESS METHODS.

STRONG COMPLAINTS FROM INDIA.

It is most unfortunate for Japan that at the present time, with so many opportunities of getting into new markets and increasing business where it has been already established, the methods of Japanese business-men are bringing the country into serious disrepute (says the *Japan Chronicle*). The Commercial Museum in Tokyo, an institution which is supported by the State, has recently received a letter from a merchant in India strongly protesting against the business methods of Japanese merchants and manufacturers. By the courtesy of the Museum authorities we are enabled to make the following quotations from the letter referred to:—

"Many manufacturers and exporters in your country have yet to learn to respect their contracts. All European manufacturers pay the commission due to their agents on all executed orders every quarter, including repeats and all orders off the ground. Many of your merchants try to get out of paying commission on repeats and direct orders. They get us to open the accounts, and then write to our customers asking them to send their future orders direct to them."

"Your country is reaping a rich harvest at present owing to war conditions, but many of their transactions are very far from satisfactory, and will not be continued after the war unless the officials make an effort to promote a healthier tone of commercial morality. In some cases, when agencies were arranged through your good offices, as soon as business ensued the makers handed over their export business to export houses, who repudiated the [original] arrangement made. Further, as soon as we begin to make a paying business, they send over Japanese clerks, who appoint a host of small agents all over India. This is in direct opposition to the terms of their arrangement, and creates a strong feeling of distrust. We do not experience such treatment from other countries, nor is it fair to those who have spent their time and money opening up the business."

"A grave source of complaint is that goods are being sent that are not equal in quality to the samples submitted. Several Japanese travellers have recently shown English and Continental samples as their own, but when the goods arrive they are very inferior. This is distinctly dishonest. Recently a good deal of our business has had to be done by cable, owing to fluctuating prices. This has been most absurd. On receipt of a cable from Japan with a counter-offer we have immediately cabled buyers' acceptance, when he again cables higher prices. In some cases six cables have been exchanged in this way, when we have placed our orders elsewhere. When a counter-offer is cabled it should be a firm offer for so many days, to enable us to reply accepting or refusing. We have investigated one or two cases, and found they were simply attempts to obtain higher prices, and in some cases our cables were made use of to rig the market."

SHIPPING NOTES.

LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

According to telegrams in the Japanese papers the longshoremen's strike at San Francisco was renewed on June 23rd and many Japanese ships were suffering. The *Nippon Maru* left only partially loaded.

"TAKESHIMA-MARU" ASHORE IN INLAND SEA.

The N.Y.K. North China liner *Takeshima-maru*, 2,570 tons, which left Kobe on June 28th instant for Taku via Nagasaki, grounded off Aki, in the Inland Sea, at 10 o'clock at night. Assistance was at once dispatched on receipt of the news, and the removal of the cargo was commenced. Besides lightening the ship, an endeavour will be made to blow up part of the rocks, so as to facilitate re-floating.

COLLISION WHILE STEAMING WITH LIGHTS OUT.

In the Admiralty Division, before the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Evans, president, an action was heard arising out of a collision in the Mediterranean to the northward of Alexandria, on January 1st last, between the P. & O. steamship *Geelong* and the London steamship *Don-vilton*. Both vessels were running in the service of the Admiralty, and under the orders of the naval authorities, were steaming without lights. The *Geelong*, which was struck on the starboard side about amidships by the stem of the *Don-vilton*, sank in a short time, without loss of life. Both sides claimed, but the President held that in the difficult and dangerous circumstances in which the two vessels were being navigated it was impossible to hold that either was guilty of negligence. He dismissed both claim and counterclaim, and ordered each party to pay his own costs.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. W. B. Cornaby, 2nd Lieut., 10th Yorkshire Regiment (formerly of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.), is in hospital at Boulogne suffering from a severe gunshot wound in the leg.

Capt. H. A. Ironside, of the Straits Trading Co., is now Commanding Officer of a Brigade Machine Gun Company, somewhere in France. On one occasion shrapnel killed his horse and riddled his saddle, but the latter happened at the moment to be vacant! He mentions that in one "affair" of an hour his guns fired 40,000 rounds.

SIR JOHN JELlicoe.

A PERSONAL SKETCH.

[BY THE NAVAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE
"DAILY CHRONICLE"]

Upon the shoulders of Sir John Jellicoe there rests a responsibility as great as has ever fallen to any man. We have heard little of him in the course of the war, but behind every naval movement and every success of the Navy has lain the power and efficient handling of the Fleet he commands. It has been said of him that he is the "future Nelson," just as Lord Fisher has been called the "modern St. Vincent." There are in him Nelson-like qualities which caused him long since to be selected and brought forward for the office he holds to-day. Compared with the force he commands, the fleet of Nelson was but a toy fleet, and Nelson had weeks to make up his mind how he should attack the French, and hours to develop his attack, while ten minutes after the German fleet is sighted a battle will be engaged which, in violence and decisive importance, will surpass any battle of which the world has ever heard.

A FASIONATE LOVE FOR THE SERVICE.

Jellicoe is a man of remarkable personality. Of middle height, lean in body, having not an ounce of superfluous fat upon him, he is physically fit in every way, for he holds strongly that the sound mind goes with the sound body. In manner there is in him a certain reticence and modesty which had no counterpart in Nelson. But Jellicoe's quiet reserve instantly gives place when he speaks, to lively humour and geniality. The alertness of his intelligence beams out of his eyes. He has proved on many occasions that he possesses high qualities of resolution, courage, readiness to act, and fearlessness of responsibility. He is a master of strategy and a wary and thoughtful student of tactics. These are some of the qualities that bring him near to Nelson, and, like Nelson, he has a passionate love for the service and an intimate knowledge of every branch of it, both material and personal. To see him run up to the bridge two steps at a time, to descend with him through a narrow manhole into a conning-tower, to hear him speak with fervour of the methods of modern gunnery or of the lives and duties of the seamen, is a revelation of the qualities of the man. Sparring of all luxury, setting nothing between himself and his duty, winning, and not exacting, the best that every officer can give to the service, he is a pattern of all that is best in the Navy. He has quiet confidence in his officers and men, by whom he is idolised, for their advantage is always in his mind. He has a great hold upon them, not by exhibiting torrents of enthusiasm, but by his calm persuasiveness of his personality. Only those who know Sir John Jellicoe intimately know how he is beloved by officers and men.

Jellicoe is above all things a gunnery officer, though he does not get into the papers. No broadsides come from him like those of the Beresfords, and erstwhile of the Scotts. It was Lord Fisher, then himself a great gunnery officer, who recognised the great merits of Jellicoe. "Whose gun is that?" asked Fisher long ago at Whale Island, when he witnessed an especially fine bit of gunnery. It was Jellicoe's, and from that day to this the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet has been a man marked for good work, and afterwards command. Fisher and Jellicoe have lived and laboured together. Like the late First Sea Lord, Jellicoe believes in hitting first, hitting hard and going on hitting. As Director of Naval Ordnance he did a giant's work in developing the efficiency of modern gunnery methods. His plan is to get in the first blow. "I'm not for fighting," very glib for the pure joy of fighting, but when you do, punch him, punch first and punch him frequent," says Mulvaney, and so would Sir John Jellicoe say.

AT THE ADMIRALTY.

Jellicoe has lived to the full the life of the service, and knows every part of it. He has been Fisher's assistant at the Admiralty in former times. As Third Sea Lord and Controller he vivified all that concerned the working of the dockyards and private yards. He realised the importance of making liberal financial provision to enable work to be done well and quickly, and in a period of remarkable activity in naval development he played a great and important part. As Second Sea Lord he was in his very element, and at a critical time, when the whole organisation for officering and manning the Fleet was developing and changing, Jellicoe brought forward modifications of the system from which we are reaping many advantages to-day.

If the war had not broken out Jellicoe would have gone to the Admiralty as First Sea Lord, where he would have had practical control of the handling of the whole Fleet as strategist, and, in a measure, as tactician. But aloft he has shown that he is both. In manoeuvres a few years ago he hammered the enemy so hard that operations which were to have lasted three weeks ended in three days because the end had been reached. His quick success in landing a raiding party at Immingham, under the nose of his opponent, is still in the public mind.

Jellicoe was commander of the *Victoria* when she was rammed and sunk by the *Camperdown*, but, for our advantage, he was saved. He has risked his life in saving and attempting to save the lives of other people. He was badly wounded in the Boxer Expedition. Jellicoe is a good sportsman. He has shown his fitness in the fannels and between the goalposts. He will pull an oar with most men. No game or sport is strange to him. He has always encouraged the Navy in its sports. His ships and squadron have always been efficient in these things, and, as in the serious work of the profession, he has been a great inspirer of men.

(Continued on next column.)

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated July 12th, state:—

The activity advised in our report, issued on the 10th ult., has had a serious set-back and, beyond the sale of a few parcels of three or four known chops, there is hardly anything worth chronicling. The importers' calculations have been upset by the sudden and precipitate fall in exchange, a drop of no less than seven points, which naturally calls for a complete overhauling of all ideas. On the other hand, there is nothing in the market at present to warrant a corresponding advance in price being paid by dealers. The troubles in and round Canton have again reached panicky proportions, and already orders have been received by dealers to suspend shipments to the Kwantung Province.

Total sales during the fortnight, 2,900 bales. Sold and unsold stocks in godowns, 59,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The Mail str. *Nankin* from Bombay has brought in 44 bales for Hongkong, 10,844 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports, etc., 2,000 bales. Shanghai advances an equally quiet market, with fortnightly sales under 500 bales.

Japanese Yarns.—Only a few sales took place at the beginning of the period. Quotations are as follows:—Seton, No. 10s, at \$113; Seton, No. 20s, at \$116; Nagasaki, No. 20s, at \$140; Three Horas, No. 10s, at \$133; Yellow Jess, No. 20s, at \$140.

Raw Cotton.—No sales have been reported either for Chinese or Bengal Cotton. Quotations: Bengal \$31 to \$35; Chinese \$27 to \$32 per picul.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

ITS MAIN PROVISIONS.

The substance of the Convention between Russia and China is stated by the *Asahi* to be as follows:—

(1.)—When the action of a third Power in China or Siberia proves injurious to the special interests of Russia and Japan they will take joint action for its prevention.

(2.)—Within the spheres of influence of both Japan and Russia in Siberia and Manchuria the subjects of either country shall enjoy freedom of residence and liberty to carry on business.

(3.)—Japanese subjects may participate in the navigation of the Sungari, a right hitherto Russia's monopoly.

Matters relating to the supply of war stores and the transfer of the Eastern-Chinese Railway will be provided for in a supplementary memorandum.

The Convention will be published in a few days simultaneously in Japan and Russia.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MOUNTED PATROLS.

Mr. T. F. Hough has kindly presented *Harvar* and *Irishman* to this detachment. Trooper 695 Smirke is passed for patrol duty.

LEAVE.

In all cases of absence from the Colony for a period to exceed or likely to exceed 14 days, the intending absentee must return his rifle and ammunition to his Equipment Officer, who will forthwith advise the Musketry Sergeant.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB.

The following gentlemen have become Founders of this Club:—Messrs. Chan Chik Yue, Li Shek Pang, Chan Tai Tan, Fu Yik Pang, Tso Yam Chi, Eldon Potter, Kwok Siu Lau, Li Wing Kwong, Ip Li Kwong, and Ho war Tong.

The following gentlemen have subscribed to the Club Fund:—Messrs. Chiu Chan Sam, U. Wan Cho, and Leong Pui Chee.

NO. 1 PLATOON.

The following will parade in mufti with rifles at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. on Monday, July 17th:—Alaraka, Caldwell, H. E. Edwards, Joseph, Tobias, Wattie, Fyfe, Wilson, Mutton and J. A. Pearson.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

The Practice dates for these units having been fixed in advance for the convenience of the members, the following Leave Regulation will apply until further orders to all members of these units:—

Absence from any Practice is not permitted except on (a) Medical certificate or (b) the written consent of the D.S.P. (R). These are the only grounds on which leave will be granted. Continued unpunctuality will be treated as an "absence."

The Orchestra Conductor and the Bandmaster will attend the practices of both units.

JOINED.

Mounted Patrols: J. A. Sanh
F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R).

When the history of the long watch of the Grand Fleet in this war is written it will rival in vivid interest the long watch of Nelson off Toulon. But a Gulf of Lyons gale is no match for a gale in the North Sea. In autumn rains and winter cold, in icy blizzards and driving mists, endangered by submarines, and in peril of mines, waiting with long patience for "The Day," the Grand Fleet has been the guard of home and Empire. What endurance has been required no man can say. But this we do know, that Sir John Jellicoe has been the inspiring force in all this tremendous time—"Sunrises in moods, fortiter in re."

THE OTHER WOMAN. LOVE INTRIGUE ENDS IN HONGKONG POLICE COURT.

Two young Chinese boat-women discovered in the Hongkong Police Court yesterday that the man whom they had fought over and who, apparently, had captured both their hearts, was a married man, and this brought to an end a somewhat amusing example of the danger of playing with two hearts at the same time. It seems that a certain Kowloon Dockyard employee had courted the two young women for quite a long time, though each was unaware of the fact that the wooer was playing a double game. That he might be a married man never even entered into their calculations of the prospective partner in life. Very successfully, it would seem, the false wooer courted each of the young women in turn, and each, doubtless, fully believed that his amorous intentions were thoroughly honourable. On the evening of the 11th inst., however, the deception of the dock labourer was discovered. He had arranged his meeting with one of the young women at a time when the other young woman was also walking abroad, and the latter suddenly came upon the pair in one of the Hongkong thoroughfares. An altercation at once ensued, the women's tempers could not be curbed, and very soon they came to blows. Realising what his double-wooing had resulted in, the men ran away, and when, subsequently, a *lukong*, arrived on the scene he had great difficulty in separating the two furious and broken-hearted women. They had gripped each other's hair and the *lukong* was hard put to it to separate them.

When charged at the Police Court yesterday with behaving in a disorderly manner the two women presented a very sorry spectacle. Their sad love story was revealed, and to add to the tragedy it was stated that their false wooer was a married man! They willingly paid a fine of \$2, and left the Court sadder but much wiser young women.

DEAL IN ANTIMONY.

The action was resumed at the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday in which the Po Wah Company, 159, Queen's Road Central, sued the Tak Hing Mining Company, of Jervois Street, claiming \$213.37, alleged to have been wrongfully detained under a contract to supply 1,600 cattie of antimony.

Mr. Dennys was for the claimant, and Mr. Grist defended. At the previous hearing Mr. Dennys explained that the monetary value did not so much concern plaintiff as the principle which was involved; the principle in the antimony market was that if full delivery had not been made within a certain time the money in proportion to the amount non-delivered had to be repaid. A dealer was not allowed to make up the full amount of the goods if he had failed to make complete delivery within an agreed time, usually two days.

In the witness-box a member of the defendant firm said he had contracted to deliver 1,600 cattie of antimony, and he was prepared to deliver the goods. The present price of antimony was about \$3 a catty, and the agreed contract price between his firm and plaintiffs was \$13.25 per catty.

Answering Mr. Dennys this witness said there were about thirty antimony dealers in the Colony. There was no fixed rule with regard to carrying out contracts. Sometimes 60 per cent. of the purchase money was paid before delivery was taken, and delivery had to be taken in a very few days. That was the "usual and reasonable practice."

Mr. Grist contended that the "chaos in the case" had been caused by the wrong manner in which the writ had been drawn up, and again emphasised that the only legal claim which could be made was one for damage caused by breach of contract. If his lordship went against him on that point then he would further contend that it was not up to them (the defendants) to work late in connection with the delivery of the goods. They were quite prepared to carry out the contract, and that was all they were required to do.

The case was again adjourned.

BATHING DANGERS.

The bodies of two Chinese school-boys have been recovered from the foreshore at Matankok. They were drowned while bathing.

MISSING SANITARY BOARD COAL. ALLEGED ILLIOT HARBOUR DEAL.

Three Sanitary Board coolies were charged at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday with the theft of a ton of coal belonging to the Sanitary Board, and three Chinese launchmen, including the coxswain, were charged with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen. It seems that the Sanitary Board coolies, who are employed on a Sanitary launch, sold the coal with which they had been supplied for their own launch, and the men on the other launch, and the abnormal consumption of the Sanitary Board launch led to inquiries being made with the result that this illicit dealing was discovered. The case was adjourned. Mr. Gardiner is defending the Sanitary Board coolies, and Mr. Wo (of Mr. Branton's office) is defending the other launch people.

BANGLE SNATCHING. SENTENCE REDUCED.

Sentence of twelve months' imprisonment and twenty strokes with the birch was passed last week by Mr. Orme, the Magistrate, upon a Chinese youth who was charged with snatching a bangle from a girl's wrist. At the Hongkong Magistrate's Court yesterday Mr. Crew asked for the case to be re-opened, and after hearing additional evidence the sentence was reduced to one of three months' imprisonment and twenty strokes with the birch.

THE WRECK OF THE "CHIYO MARU." COURT OF INQUIRY IN TOKYO. EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN BENT.

The Marine Court of Inquiry in the Department of Communications began the examination on June 30th of Captain Bent and members of the crew of the T.K.K. steamer *Chiyo-maru*, which was stranded and wrecked on Lemas Island, near Hongkong, on March 31st last.

Captain Bent, who was examined through an interpreter, said in the course of his statement that the *Chiyo-maru* steamed at a speed of 15.2 miles after leaving Manila, and on the afternoon of March 30th he gave instructions to reduce the speed to 14 miles. It was calculated that Lemas would be passed at a distance of 4 miles, and that Hongkong would be reached at 7 o'clock in the morning. He had no clear recollection as to the position of the ship at 3.30 in the afternoon. At this Mr. Miyako, Captain Bent's counsel, drew the attention of the Court to what he said were incorrect interpretations and made by the Court interpreter, and there ensued some discussion between counsel and the interpreter.

Resuming his statement, Captain Bent said that he went to his cabin to sleep at 1.10 in the morning, and up to that time the weather was fair. At 4.20 he was aroused by the Fourth Officer, who told him that the First Officer had asked for his presence on the bridge as a dense fog was coming on. He dressed and immediately went on the bridge. It must have been about 4.25. It was pitch dark and nothing could be seen more than 10 feet ahead. The Fourth Officer told him that he saw land, but witness could not see any land. Shortly afterwards, the stranding took place. The Captain immediately ordered full speed astern, but without success. The stranding took place after the Captain had been on the bridge for about a minute and 30 seconds. As soon as the accident occurred he gave the necessary instructions to the First and Second Officers, and he himself hurried to the wireless room, and messages were sent out reporting what had occurred. Shortly afterwards a British destroyer arrived on the scene and took off all the passengers. Of the cargo on board the ship, Y 232,000 gold and Y 233,374 silver coin, 24 cinema films, and some other goods were landed, but the rest was lost. Some of the Chinese seamen were missing, but afterwards it was ascertained that they had got ashore and deserted, crossing the island over the hills.

EXAMINATION OF FIRST OFFICER.
Mr. Sakai Hachiro, First Officer of the *Chiyo-maru*, was next examined. He said he had made the voyage to Manila four times, that is, thrice in the *Tenyo* and once in the *Chiyo*. The stranding of the *Chiyo* took place at 4.31 in the morning of March 31st, 1916. The accident occurred soon after the 4.30 bell was rung. The witness came on the bridge at 4 o'clock to relieve the Second Officer, who told him that from 2 to 3.30 the sky was clear and then began to be cloudy. The distance to Lemas Island was 27 miles, speed 14.2 knots, and the course N. 39 deg. When the First Officer relieved the Second Officer the sky was slightly cloudy and stars were visible here and there. Shortly afterwards a fog came on and so he sent the Fourth Officer to arouse the Captain. This was about 4.15. The Captain came on the bridge 6 or 7 minutes. The First and Fourth Officers almost simultaneously discovered the white breakers and black hills. The Captain immediately ordered full speed astern, but it was too late, and the ship grounded on the rocks.

Mr. Yamamura, Second Officer, said that he returned in at 4.15 and was still awake when the 4.30 bell rang. Immediately afterwards the ship was shaken by a violent concussion, so that the stranding must have taken place soon after 4.30 a.m.

After further examination of the Second Officer the Court adjourned.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report, dated the 12th July, 1916, state:—

The tone of the local market, since our report of 7th inst., has been quiet, and now closes with speculative stocks slightly under last week's quotations, with the exception of Dock, which have hardened, and close with probable cash buyers at \$120, and corresponding rates for forward delivery. The Shanghai market still remains very dull, for all but Shanghai Docks, which are in demand at Tls. 74 for the year ending 30th April. The Rubber market for the present is neglected, and, according to latest advices, prices are slightly lower. Bar Silver is today quoted at 29d., Sterling T.T. at 2/0 1/2d., Shanghai T.T. at 72 and Singapore T.T. at 55. The Bank's buying rate for 3 days' bills on Shanghai stands at 72.

BANKS show an improvement and sales have been made at \$755 and \$770 and they close at \$705 with probable buyers. The half-yearly dividend of £2 3s. at ex. 2/11 is payable on 14th August.

MARINE INSURANCES have been quiet and close unaltered since our last. Sales have taken place of Unions at \$910 and Cantons at \$395.

FIRE INSURANCES.—No business is reported and prices are quoted nominal at \$153 for China Fires and \$375 for Hongkong Fires.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been quiet, with sales reported at \$135 and \$134 for cash, and at the close there are probable buyers at \$134. Indo-China Deferred have been done up to \$135 for cash, but have since weakened somewhat and they close at \$133 buyers. Preferred shares are slightly easier at \$471 buyers. Steamboats have been sold at \$22, but there are further sellers at the rate. Star Ferries are unchanged at \$55 nominal.

OILS.—Shells have been sold at 95/- at which they close nominal. Langkats have come to business at Tls. 27, and there are further buyers. Ural Caspians are 32/9 nominal.

REFINERIES.—Market is quiet and China Sugars have receded, after sales at \$116 to \$115 1/2, at which rate there are cash buyers. Malabons with no sales reported are weaker, with sellers at \$35.

MIXING.—Kailans have not come to business and price is 25/- nominal. Raubis have been sold at \$27, but close with sellers at the rate. Tronchs have weakened to 32/0.

DOCKS.—WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been the medium of considerable business from \$124 upwards for cash, and equivalent rates forward. They close firm with probable buyers at \$120 1/2. Kowloon Wharves: business is reported at \$62, but market is now firmer with buyers at \$63. Shanghai Docks have had a sharp rise to Tls. 81. Hongkew Wharves are nominal at Tls. 82.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are firmer with buyers at \$104. The usual interim dividend of \$31 is payable on 28th inst. Central Estates remain on offer at \$97. West Points have improved, and after sales at from \$68 to \$80 close nominal at the higher figure. Hotels are better with buyers at \$105.

COTTON MILLS have been dull and close with Ewos at Tls. 135 and Kung Yiks Tls. 134, both nominal, but Shanghai Cottons are wanted at Tls. 91.

MISCELLANEOUS.—With the exception of Electric this market has been dull. China Lights, China Borneos and China Providents are unaltered from last week's quotations. Ropes have been done at \$32. Cements have been done in small quantities at \$20 to \$24, and close with buyers at \$20.50. Tramways have been sold at \$6.85 and \$6.90, and there are buyers at \$6.80. Electrics have been freely bought at from \$47 to \$48, and there are now buyers at \$49.

Watsons are nominal at \$67.
Memo.—Next Settlement Day, 28th July.

RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

A dividend of 10 per cent. of the capital of the company was declared at the annual meeting of the Sungala Rubber Estate (1915), Ltd., Shanghai, on the 5th inst. At the extraordinary meeting which followed a resolution was passed authorizing the directors to increase the capital of the company by issuing 40,000 new shares at such time as they see fit.

BUKIT TOH ALANG ESTATES, LTD.

A dividend of eight per cent. (making 12 per cent. for the year) was declared at the sixth annual meeting of shareholders of the Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd., held at Shanghai on the 6th inst. It was announced that the company propose to subscribe a sum not exceeding Tls. 2,000 to war charities.

HEROIC DEEDS.

Among the last list of deeds for which the latest honours have been awarded, nothing is more notable than the feat of the Royal Lieutenant Campbell, of the Royal Engineers. The Germans had dug a mine, primed with over a ton of high explosives, which only required the lighting of a fuse. Apparently they were awaiting a favourable moment, when Lieutenant Campbell cut into the gallery and removed the entire charge. He was awarded the Military Cross. Another fine story is that of Second-Lieutenant Lord Doune and Walker in an aeroplane. They sighted a Fokker 1,000 feet below, and dived, Walker firing at 700 feet range. Lord Doune headed straight for the Fokker, forcing it to rise steeply to avoid a collision. Both officers then opened fire, and shot away the Fokker's wing, and the machine fell behind the British lines. Both aviators received the Military Cross.

NAVY LEAGUE AND WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

"STAR AND GARTER" BUILDING
FUND.

SIXTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Lady Chater	250.00
R. F. Carmichael	100.00
R. M. Dyer	50.00
W. J. Pettenden	30.00
S.H.D., H. Humphreys, W. M. Humphreys, C.D.M.E., J. Reid	125.00
Sin Tak Fan, D. Gow, T. Neave, K. E. Greig—250 each	80.00
A. M. L.	15.00
Miss Margaret Sloan, Z.Y.X. (Swatow), Wong Kam Fook, Lo Cheung Shin, J. Dewar, A.C. G. W. McK., T.E.P., W. J. Rattey, F. C. Coleman, W. W. Allan, J. Martin, W. Davison, D. Keith, J. W. Paton, H. McCormack, J. H. Chapman, A. Davidson, E. M. French, R. H. Cousins, J. Waldron—\$10 each	210.00
E.G.S., S. D. Setna, W. W. Anon, K.M.C. C.J.H., W. Morgan, C. L. Howell, F. Stone, R. H. B. Mitchell, D. Purves, W. H. Whiteley, W. Forsyth, J. M. Ramsay, A. M. Simpson, J. Parkes, J. D. Logan, G. Henderson, W. Brown, D. S. Cooper, W. Taylor, H. H. Scott, S. Gray, J. Weir, A. R. Kinross, J. M. Smyth, C. Atkinson, C. Crispin, R. Dixon, J. Fish, B. E. F. J. Smith, C. W. Brown, W. Wetherston, W. Brown, A. Stalker, W. R. Oswald, G. Grott, J. Simpson, L. J. Blake, W. H. Prowse, Thos. L. Scott, R. Gray, J. E. Hansen, N. McArthur, W. Weir, C.D.A.S., J. Foulds, E. R. B. Cuby—\$5 each	245.00
R. W. Bristow	3.00
Collected by Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte—C. Edgcombe, \$25; Capt. MacKinnon, \$10; W. Budget, \$10; J. Lennan, \$10; R.H., \$10; J.A., \$10; H. West, \$5; W. Fraser, \$5	85.00
Collected by Mr. F. E. Rosser: Sun Co., Ltd., \$20; S. R. Aitkin, \$10; E.H.R., \$10; Choy Chong, \$10; Lan Shau Man, \$5; A. S. Kempthorne, \$5; A. Weill, \$5; F. W. Evans, \$5; G. H. Harper, \$5; Lam Woo, \$5; Tung Wah & Co., \$5; Wang Wai, \$5; W. B. Hind, \$5	95.00
Collected by W. and H.	3.00
Total as per fifth list	\$1,291.00
	5,008.69
Total to date	\$6,299.69
Less cost of building one room and furnishing—£250 at 2/1 3/16 (Remitted)	3,334.60
Balance towards endowment of above	\$2,964.70
9,000 dollars more required.	
E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Navy League, Hongkong Branch, Hongkong, 12th July, 1916.	

GIRLS V. MECHANICS.

SIR W. BEARDMORE'S STRIKING STATEMENT.

Sir W. Beardmore, the new president of the Iron and Steel Institute, in his address at the annual meeting of that body in London recently, said the refusal of workers to utilize to the best advantage improved methods of manufacture, evolved by experimental research, discouraged industrialists in their evolution and application. When a charge of lack of enterprise was made against manufacturers, blame should at the same time be laid at the door of workers who did not realise that their interests were intimately affected by the attitude they displayed in all such cases. Early in the war it was found at the Parkhead Forge that the output from the respective machines was not so great as what the machines were designed for, and one of the workers was induced to do his best to obtain the most out of a machine. He very greatly increased his output, notwithstanding his predilection for trade union restrictions.

When it was found that the demands of the Government for a greatly accelerated production of shells required the employment of girls in the projectile factory owing to the scarcity of skilled workers, these girls in all cases produced more than double that by thoroughly trained mechanics—members of the trade unions—working the same machines under the same conditions. In the turning of the shell body the actual output by girls, with the same machines and working under exactly the same conditions and for an equal number of hours, was quite double that by trained mechanics. In the boring of shells the output was also quite double, and in the carving, naving, and finishing of shell buses quite 130 per cent. more than that of experienced mechanics. These conditions applied to war-time when the peril of the nation demanded unselfish patriotic exertion by everyone, and the men who thus limited the output could only be regarded as unworthy of the privileges of citizenship.

A KITCHENER STORY.

It appears that while Lord Kitchener was examining the art-treasures belonging to Mr. Stephen, of Calcutta, whose collection is a very extensive one, he happened to drop a valuable vase, the neck of which was broken in the fall. The misfortune might well have depressed the owner, but it did not. That broken vase is to-day the gem of the collection and, around the neck is a gold band with an inscription stating that on such and such a date "This vase was broken by Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India."

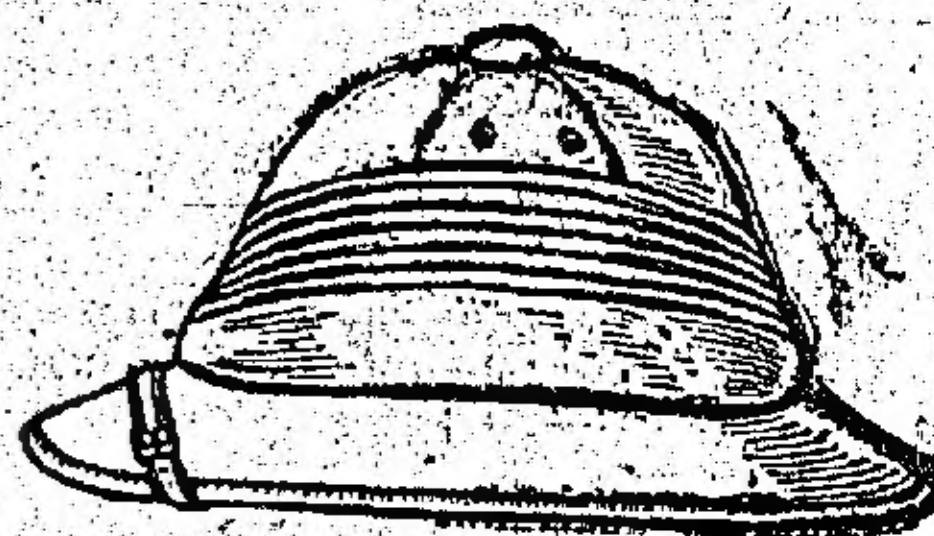
INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

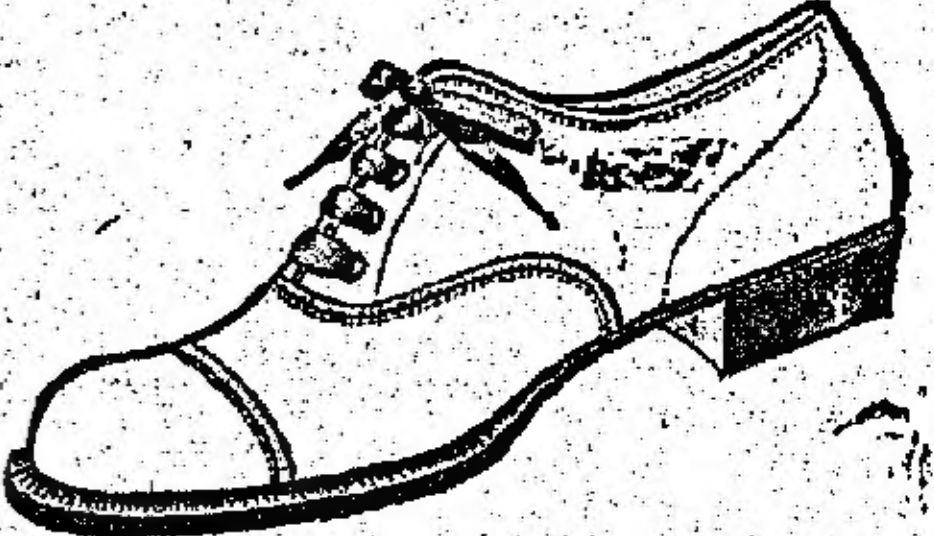
LIGHT WEIGHT
SUN HATS
UNBREAKABLE
SUN AND RAIN PROOF.
WHITE DRILL UNCORK
AS ILLUSTRATION
\$8.00 and \$12.00 each.



BRITISH MADE
WHITE CANVAS
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
AS ILLUSTRATIONS
All Sizes \$7.50 per pair.
STOCKED ALSO WITHOUT TOE CAPS.



"OAKMORE"
(ENGLISH MADE)
BROWN SHOES
FOR HARD WEAR
"WALK-OVER"
(AMERICAN MADE)
BROWN SHOES
\$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.50
per pair.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

INVEST IN 5% EXCHEQUER BONDS.

The War will be won, well won, and quickly won, if behind the firing line the people at home stand and offer their money to the Country. Money cannot be more patriotically used.

Every man and woman should cheerfully invest every dollar he or she can spare in 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds. Every investment is a blow struck at the enemy; every dollar invested helps to shorten the War and to save the lives of our Sailors and Soldiers.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are the simplest and safest investment in the world.

The Bonds are for five years, and the whole of the capital invested will be paid back in cash on the 1st December, 1920. The security is the security of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

Five Important Points.

- Bankers will advance money on the security of Exchequer Bonds.
- Stockbrokers will hold them as security for loans.
- They can be sold on the Stock Exchange.
- Trustees can hold Exchequer Bonds, if registered.
- The Bonds will be issued in multiples of £100. There are also £5, £20 and £50 Bonds.

ON SALE
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong, 10th March 1916.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, commencing at 2.45 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1916. [903]

WANTED.

A JUNIOR EUROPEAN CLERK for Mercantile Office.
Apply—Box No. 13.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1916. [904]

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of the late FERGUS GRAHAM KELL, deceased.

ALL CREDITORS and others having Claims against the Estate of the above deceased are requested to send them to me, the Undersigned, on or before the first day of August, 1916.

E. THOMAS,
Administrator of the above Estate.
Care of BORN & Co.,
Amoy, China, 10th July, 1916. [905]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £50,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M. on the 13th July, 1916.
The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.
The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 23 George III, Cap. 45, and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1916. [906]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 18th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 14th July, to FRIDAY, the 21st July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
The HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for
The WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1916. [980]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be Payable on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 19th, to WEDNESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. [905]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of £2.30 per Share, subject to deduction of Income-Tax, has been declared for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June, 1916, at rate of 2 1/4 per Dollar.

The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th August, 1916, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 31st July, to SATURDAY, 12th August, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. [904]

FOR SALE.

ONE 31 INCH NEW TYPE TAPPET STEAM ROCK DRILL complete with Numerous Spares, also ONE STEEL VERTICAL TUBE BOILER, with all Fittings, Working Pressure 80 lbs. per square inch, mounted on trolley.
For full particulars apply—
OULMAN & Co.
[906]

INTIMATIONS

WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the WAR CHARITIES FUND will be held in the COUNCIL CHAMBER, T.O.D.A.Y. (THURSDAY), July 13th, at 4.30 p.m., to consider the following Resolution:—
"That the Executive Committee be authorised in their discretion to make allocations of funds in hand beyond those reasonably required for the Hongkong Hospital for the Royal Flying Corps, Bryanston Square, London, among (for the present) the following objects:—
Local Working Parties.
Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund.
Homes for Sailors Blinded in the War.
The Star and Garter Hospital.
Officers' Families Fund.
Red Cross.
Pipe and Tobacco and Cigarettes Fund.
with further authority to subscribe in their discretion a sum not exceeding \$200 to any other object not included in the above list, and any other business."
E. R. HALLIFAX,
Honorary Secretary,
War Charities Committee.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [983]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 14th July, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at the TONG KISEN KAHNA's Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. SKEOT & Co.'s Godown), Kennedy Town,
SUNDRY SHIP'S GEAR
ex ss. "CHIVO MARU,"
Comprising:—
Steam Winches, Boat Davits, Brass Port Scuttles and Frames, Brass Saloon Window Frames and Windows, Electric Fans and Lamps, Copper Whistle and Syren, Brass Signal Gun, Engine-Room Telegraphs and Compasses, Electric Water-tight Shutter Box, Copper and Brass Steam Pipes, etc., etc.
And
One Searchlight.
N.B.—Further sales will be notified later.
On View now.
Catalogue on application.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [988]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, the 18th July, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at the TONG KISEN KAHNA's Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. SKEOT & Co.'s Godown), Kennedy Town,
SUNDRY SHIP'S GEAR AND FURNITURE
ex ss. "CHIVO MARU,"
Comprising:—
Leather-Covered Armchairs, Revolving Saloon Chairs on Iron Frames, Wooden Folding Chairs, Nickel-plated Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bunk Frames and Mattresses, Patent Folding Washstands, Oak Writing and Centre Tables, Mirrors, Coloured Glass Windows, Mattresses, Rugs and Carpets, etc., etc., etc.
On View now.
Catalogue on application.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [989]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1916, at 5 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Moa Lan Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents	Area	Annual Rent	Open Price.
1	1	At Moa Lan Street, No. 10, Moa Lan Street, and No. 11, Moa Lan Street.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1,000	10	4,100	

Hongkong, 8th July, 1916. [982]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their Sale Rooms, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong,
The following very desirable residential Property at the Peak:
situate in Chamberlain Road, 100 yards from the Peak Tram Station and adjoining the "Peak Hotel."
Being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 78, and known by the name of "TRETERBYN."
The property is held under Crown Lease and contains an area of 44,000 square feet.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Vendor's Solicitors,
No. 5, Des Voeux Road Central,
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [992]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST
[971]

TO LET.

A TWO-STORY EUROPEAN HOUSE at No. 13, Kennedy Road East; Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Outbuildings Complete.
Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10, Des Voeux Road Central. [936]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.
[935]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[97]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[618]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ABBATTON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road. [911]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS", No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings. [900]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"TIDESLEIGH", 5, Bowes Road, for 2 or 3 months from end of July.
Apply to—
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[903]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
[622]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
RAUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
[672]

TO LET.

N. DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SWANBY, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, 31, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
OFFICE in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK, Nos. 2 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[92]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in My Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings [992]

ORGAN RECITAL

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,
THURSDAY,
JULY 13th,
AT 9.15 P.M.
Vocalist:
MR. FRANK AUSTIN.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. [991]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
TAI YEUK FONG
HAIR WASH.

AN ELEGANT TOILET

REQUISITE

COMBINES THE PROPERTIES

of a
RESTORER, POMADE AND
HAIR WASH.

We have just received the following Order from—
PICKERING, YORKS, England:
"Please send me Six Large Bottles of your TAI YEUK FONG HAIR WASH."
(Signed) J.W.T.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 16.

DEATHS.

LITTLE—At the Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai, on July 7th, ELLA DAVISON, the beloved wife of the Rev. LLOYD LITTLE, Presbyterian Mission, Kiangyin, aged 49 years.
SOUSA—At Hongkong, on July 10th, DUARTE EDMUNDO, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. de Sousa (Shanghai and Manila papers please copy). [901]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. de Sousa and family beg to return thanks to their many friends for kind expressions of sympathy and condolence in their recent bereavement. [900]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 121, FINEST STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13th JULY, 1916.

THE DEAD DECLARATION.

The announcement that the Declaration of London has been officially repudiated by the British and French Governments—which, as the two chief naval Powers amongst the Allies, have been most hampered by its restrictions—will be welcomed throughout the Empire. The action now taken is a logical sequel to the admissions made in the House of Lords last December, when Lord Lansdowne, in reply to criticisms alleging that the British Fleet was being harassed for the benefit of the enemy, said that the Declaration "was dead as an instrument of international obligation." In point of fact, it was never ratified after its provisional acceptance by the conference of representatives of the Powers which drew it up in 1909, the House of Lords rejecting the Bill in which it was embodied when the measure was submitted to them by the House of Commons. Nor was the International Prize Court which it was proposed to establish ever brought into existence. Nevertheless, though the Declaration was never an international code and had no international validity, its provisions were adopted "in part" by the British Government after the outbreak of war "for the guidance of our Prize Courts and the Prize Courts of our Allies." In practice, however, it was found impossible to respect many of

the theoretical admonitions contained in this codification of the marine law of nations, and the reason for this will be immediately apparent when some of its main provisions are explained. The Declaration placed "foodstuffs," which the Germans would not require for the short and sharp campaign upon which they counted, in the list of articles which could be made "conditional contraband" without notice. On the other hand—and most significantly, as Lord SYDENHAM pointed out—it placed in the category of commodities which were not to be contraband in any circumstances, raw cotton, a vital ingredient of propellants; rubber, essential for motor transport and other military purposes; and metallic ores, indispensable in the manufacture of munitions. The Declaration further rendered the supply of a belligerent through neutral ports more easy than before by the abandonment of the rule of "continuous voyage" on which the United States took their stand in the Civil War. It stipulated that a blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts occupied by the enemy, and that neutral vessels might not be captured for breach of blockade except "within the area of operations of the warships detailed to render the blockade effective." It was declared illegal to capture a ship for breach of blockade if she were on the way to a non-blockaded port, even though she might subsequently intend running the blockade. A ship's papers were made conclusive evidence of destination unless she were found out of her course, which, in the case of the long-distance blockades now inevitable, would be extremely difficult to prove. Incidentally, the Declaration provided latitude of excuse for sinking captured neutral ships. Hitherto England had held that neutral prizes could not be destroyed at sea, but must be properly condemned by a Prize Court. Her delegates, however, agreed to a clause permitting such destruction to take place where the sending of the prize into port would involve danger to the safety of the warships engaged. It is not difficult to understand how the British delegates came to consent to some of the foregoing conditions. In regard to the list of commodities, for instance, which were not to be declared contraband, it is probable that they failed to realise the military use to which these could be put. Nor can they be blamed for this; they were not chemists and could not be expected to foresee the developments of modern scientific warfare. There was far less excuse for the House of Commons, which endorsed the proposals, because it declined an invitation to submit the whole question to a commission of experts for consideration. That our delegates did not press for the inclusion of "foodstuffs" in the list is explained by the fact that they were concerned for the safety of Great Britain's food supply from overseas in case of war. Indeed, they were severely criticised at the time for agreeing that foodstuffs might, under certain conditions, be liable to seizure. That our Navy would so speedily and thoroughly sweep the seas of enemy ships was not then anticipated. But the stupidity of agreeing to conditions which would deprive us in large measure of the advantage of our command of the sea by enabling the enemy to obtain supplies freely from all parts of the world through the agency of neighbouring neutral nations is only excused by the folly of the Government in striving to adhere to these conditions after they had been shown, in practice, to be so detrimental to our interests.

The Gymkhana meeting, postponed from last week on account of the weather, will be held at Happy Valley next Saturday.
Mr. R. C. Morton returned to the Colony yesterday by the *Tenyo Maru* to take charge of the local branch of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
A meeting of the Legislative Council is being held this afternoon, at which the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will move his resolution that all enemy trade-marks now on the local Register shall be expunged.
The passengers who left by the *Empress of Russia* yesterday included Dr. J. W. Noble, who is returning to America for the summer; Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Hodgson, who are going on a trip to Japan; and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lamert, who are taking their little boy to America for medical treatment.
The programme of the organ recital to be given to-night at 9.15 at St. John's Cathedral by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., is as follows:—Allegro appassionato (Sonata 1), Basil Harwood; Andantino, E. Lemare; Recit. and Air, "Lord God of Abraham," Mendelssohn; Mr. Frank Austin; Prelude, Rachmaninoff; Hymn 477; Salut d'amour, E. Elgar; Air, "It is enough," Mendelssohn; Mr. Frank Austin; Intermezzo and Easter Hymn, P. Mascagni. A collection will be taken in aid of general expenses of the Cathedral.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE CLUB.

TO BE OPENED THIS MONTH.

The Police Reserve Headquarters Club, premises for which have been secured at the top of Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, will consist of seven large and commodious rooms, included in which is the suite of rooms formerly occupied by the Austrian Consulate. The rooms will be transformed into buffet bar-room, a lounge, reading and writing room, card room, games room, committee room and lecture hall, and it is hoped, if funds permit, to secure a billiard table which will be placed in the lecture hall of committee room. There will be no entrance fee or monthly subscription, the idea being to run the Club without profit. Should this be found to be unworkable after a certain period, a small subscription fee will be decided upon. The Club will be entirely open to all members of the Police Reserve irrespective of rank, there will be no reservations for officers, and the members will be allowed to bring visitors to the Club upon the latter signing their names in the visitors' book. The Club will be open from 9 a.m. onwards, and light refreshments will be procurable at all hours of the day up to the hour of closing. Alcoholic beverages may be obtained atiffin time, and also from 6 p.m. onwards, on a restricted scale, and only at the hours stated. A representative General Committee has been appointed, along with a Furnishing Committee, Bar Committee, and a Recreation Committee. Several subscriptions have already been received towards the expenses of fitting up the Club, and yesterday Mr. F. C. Jenkin received a handsome donation of \$1,000 for this purpose from Nan Yang Brothers Tobacco Company, Hongkong. Mr. Kan Chiu Nam, the managing partner of the Company, has also become a founder of the Club by subscribing an additional sum of \$150. The arrangements for the Club are proceeding rapidly, and it is hoped that the premises will be ready for use at the end of the present month.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

On July 1st the storage of water in the City and Hill District reservoirs totalled 730.05 million gallons, as compared with 447.75 million gallons in the corresponding period last year. The consumption of water in this district during June was 165.60 million gallons, which, with an estimated population of 284,919, gives an average daily consumption per head of 28.8 gallons. In June, 1915, with an estimated population of 261,313, the total consumption was 174.90 million gallons, or an average of 23.2 gallons. The storage in the Kowloon reservoirs, against 330.24 million gallons on the same date last year. The consumption during June in Kowloon totalled 35.64 million gallons, with an estimated population of 93,300, thus giving an average daily consumption per head of 12.1 gallons. In the same month last year the total consumption by a population of 93,500 was 33.79 million gallons, or 11.7 gallons per head daily. The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

THE WAR.

BRITISH GAIN ENEMY FRONT SYSTEM OF DEFENCE.

CONTALMAISON REGAINED BY ASSAULT.

FRENCH PREPARING FOR SECOND OFFENSIVE.

WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN A FEW DAYS.

ENEMY'S "THIN ANÆMIC LINE."

ADMITS FIGHTING OVERWHELMING RUSSIAN ODDS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY FRONT SYSTEM OF DEFENCE CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 11th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After ten days and nights of continuous fighting our troops have completed the methodical capture of the whole of the enemy's front system of defence on a front of 14,000 yards.

The German defence system consisted of numerous continuous lines of fire support and reserve trenches, extending to various depths, ranging from 2,400 yards, and included five strongly-fortified villages, numerous heavily-wired entrenchments, and a large number of immensely strong redoubts. The capture of each of these trenches represented important operations, and they are all now in our hands. The German success at Trone's Wood was of short duration, as we recaptured nearly the whole of the wood. Apart from the guns hidden in the debris, we captured in these operations 26 field-guns, one naval gun, and one heavy howitzer. The prisoners exceeded 7,500.

MORE PRISONERS TAKEN.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took prisoner 180 unwounded men, including a battalion Commander, at Contalmaison. The whole of the village is now in our hands.

We took prisoner 200 unwounded men in Mametz Wood.

One of our aeroplanes was shot down by a direct hit from an anti-aircraft gun, and three other machines have not returned.

STORMING OF CONTALMAISON

LATER.

Our Infantry have retaken Contalmaison by assault.

A strong German counter-attack was repulsed with heavy loss.

We stormed further east several lines of trenches in Mametz Wood, the greater part of which are now in our possession. We captured here a heavy howitzer and three field guns.

Heavy fighting continues at Trone's Wood.

GREAT FRENCH SUCCESS.

IMPORTANCE OF HILL 97.

PARIS, July 11th.

A semi-official message lays stress on the great tactical importance of the capture of Hill 97, south-east of Biaches. It places the French in possession of the last hill before the Somme, which is less than a mile from the Peronne-Chaulnes line, dominates the Somme Valley, and, moreover, enables the French to see everything that happens at Peronne.

LATER.

A communiqué states:—On both sides of the Somme the night was calm.

South of the Somme, since the night of the 9th instant, we have captured 1,300 prisoners.

PARIS, July 12th.

A communiqué states:—To-day has been comparatively quiet on both banks of the Somme.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH PROGRESSING. A BRILLIANT ATTACK.

PARIS, July 11th.

A communiqué says:—South of the Somme we progressed in the region of Biaches and Barleux, carrying a small fort and capturing hundreds of prisoners.

A brilliant attack south of Biaches resulted in the capture of a strongly-held hill dominating the river and Maisonette farm, situated at the summit.

GERMAN ATTACK AT VERDUN.

PARIS, July 11th.

A communiqué states:—On the left of the Meuse, after an intense bombardment, the Germans attacked at Flury, to the east of Le Chenois, and gained a footing in the Le Chenois Wood and east of Fumin, but were immediately ejected.

Our barrage and machine-gun fire elsewhere broke enemy attacks.

FIERCE BOMBARDMENT ON RIGHT BANK OF MEUSE.

PARIS, July 12th.

A communiqué states:—The fiercest bombardment continues on the right bank of the Meuse.

There has been a moderate cannonade on the left bank of the Meuse.

GERMANS GAIN LODGEMENT AT DAMLOUP.

PARIS, July 12th.

The Germans on the right of the Meuse, after several fruitless and costly attempts, gained a lodgement in a Damloup battery and in some elements of our line in the Fumin Wood.

AIR COMBATS.

PARIS, July 12th.

There were fourteen air combats in the Somme region on the 10th inst. Four enemy machines which were badly hit by our machine-guns dived abruptly. A French pilot brought back a burning machine to our lines and landed safely.

IN LORRAINE.

PARIS, July 11th.

A communiqué states:—In Lorraine, the enemy penetrated the first line of elements east of Reillon on a front of two hundred metres.

GALLANT INFANTRY.

LONDON, July 11th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports that yesterday's British successes were most important.

The storming of Contalmaison was performed with great gallantry by our Infantry, who pushed steadily through to the Mametz Wood, where it is understood our position is most satisfactory.

FRENCH SECOND OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, July 12th.

The French are now preparing the second part of their offensive south of the Somme. They are in contact on a front of three and a half miles with the enemy's last line defending the Somme Valley, which is three-quarters of a mile wide, bordered with ponds. The Germans have strengthened this naturally powerful position by bridgeheads, which therefore are only reducible by operations demanding preparation. It seems likely that these preparations, says the French semi-official report, will be carried out in a few days.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN FORCE AGAINST THE ALLIES.

LONDON, July 12th.

French experts estimate that there are over thirty German divisions opposed to the British. Two fresh divisions from Germany are attacking Verdun.

FRENCH AIR-SQUADRONS ACTIVE.

PARIS, July 12th.

A communiqué states:—Our air-squadrons dropped 220 bombs on various stations on Monday night.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE. GERMAN APPREHENSIONS.

LONDON, July 11th.

The Germans are apparently apprehensive as to the fate of Pinsk, and have issued a denial of the "Russian Official Report" of the capture of the place. They say that no such report has been received up to the present.

LARGE ENEMY FORCE REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, July 12th.

A communiqué says the fighting on the Stokhod continues. The Russians, to the north-west of Kimpolung, repulsed large enemy forces.

RUSSIANS PRESSING ON IN THE CAUCASUS.

PETROGRAD, July 12th.

The Russians are pressing on in the Caucasus.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN PRESSURE.

ROME, July 12th.

A communiqué reports that in consequence of Italian pressure in Trentino, the Austrians have been obliged to recall troops already on the way to the East.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN CAPTURES IN THE BALTIC.

LONDON, July 12th.

A telegram from Copenhagen says the Russians in the Baltic have captured the German steamers *Lisbon* and *Worms*, of 5,000 and 9,000 tons respectively.

GERMANY'S MERCHANT SUBMARINES.

ANOTHER LEAVES PORT.

AMSTERDAM, July 11th.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says the *Deutschland* is one of several submarine cargo boats being built by a company formed by the North German Lloyd and the Deutsche Bank.

Another such vessel, which has been christened the *Bremen*, has left harbour.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "THIN ANÆMIC LINE"

LONDON, July 12th.

The German-American propagandist, Mr. Karl von Weigand, has had a despatch published in New York, in which he was permitted by the German Censor to refer to the "thin anæmic line which General Hindenburg, Leopold, Linsingen and Boethner are fighting with against almost overwhelming odds. The Russians are well fed, while the Germans' food is lacking strength-giving properties."

The development of the Russian attack in the direction of Kovel bears out Mr. Weigand's description of the thin enemy line. The Russian General Kaledine, commanding on the Styr, withdrew his troops a few miles last night, supplied with munitions, then he struck a blow in conjunction with General Lech farther north, from which the enemy, weakened by sending reinforcements southwards to oppose General Lechitzky, reeled and soon fled in disorder, burning villages and huge supplies of stores as a screen for their retreat. The passage of the Stokhod takes the Russians across the last natural obstacle to Kovel.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW IRISH GOVERNMENT SYSTEM.

LONDON, July 11th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne outlined the provisional system of Irish Government coming into force. After the abolition of martial law until the establishment of the new Government, there will be an Irish Secretary, with probably a Military Adviser. The carrying of arms will be prohibited from tomorrow. There will be no amnesty. The Garrison will be kept in Ireland. Special safeguards will be provided for the loyalists in the South and West. There will be a new Chief of Constabulary, who will be a soldier and who knows all parties. Lord Lansdowne stated that he understood that the Sinn Féin movement is waning. The passage of the Bill embodying the settlement will take some time.

IMPERIAL COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE HOME RULE.

LONDON, July 12th.

Eighty members of the House of Commons who have joined the Imperial Committee, of which Lord Salisbury is Chairman, to oppose the Home Rule settlement, will issue a manifesto shortly.

MEDICAL PROVISION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, July 12th.

In the House of Commons, Col. C. E. Yate (C.) asked who was responsible for the medical provision of the Mesopotamia expedition. Mr. Austin Chamberlain replied that, in the absence of Surgeon-General Babbie, the Deputy Director of Medical Services carried out the routine duties, but the Raj had reported that he dealt with no questions of policy.

INDIA'S COTTON EXPORTS.

LONDON, July 12th.

In reply to Mr. G. Toulmin (L.) Mr. Austin Chamberlain gave a return showing the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan, Italy, the United Kingdom, China, Spain had been largely increased since the beginning of the war. He further said that he would be glad to give Mr. Toulmin detailed information of the efforts being made for an increase in the cultivation of long-stapled cotton in India.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, July 11th.

Earl Crawford has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SEAT.

LONDON, July 12th.

It is understood that a Bill will be introduced to obviate Mr. Lloyd George seeking re-election.

AGAINST AUGUST HOLIDAY.

LONDON, July 12th.

It is believed that Mr. Lloyd George is considering the appeal of the munitioners to postpone the August Holiday till September.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, July 12th.

A resolution has been introduced in the Senate asking Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, to report whether the Russo-Japanese Alliance will close the door in China to American business interests.

INCOMPETENT HUNGARIAN COMMANDERS.

MILAN, July 12th.

A telegram received here reports that there were violent scenes in the Hungarian Parliament arising from the Opposition attacks on the incompetent Austrian Commanders.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIA'S INTENTIONS.

LONDON, July 12th.

The official correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* at Bucharest is most pessimistic concerning the intentions of Roumania. He believes, however, that Roumania will not join the Allies until the Russians have crossed the Carpathians. He states that the Allies are helping Roumania in the matter of munitions.

THE "PALISADE."

SUCCESSFUL OPENING NIGHT.

On more than one occasion Kowloon residents have bemoaned the fact that there was no amusement for them in the evenings unless they undertook the journey to Hongkong, and many suggestions have been made to remedy this state of affairs, but without effect. No doubt the local gentlemen who are responsible for the "Palisade" realised that there was sufficient scope for a place of amusement in the rapidly-developing peninsula, and judging by the large "house" which favoured the opening of the "Palisade" last evening such scope undoubtedly exists. The programme provided, if maintained at the high level of excellence which was reached last night, cannot but make Kowloon's house of amusement extremely popular both for Kowloon and Hongkong residents. To witness really interesting pictures and listen to entertaining band music in the open air is a rare treat on sultry summer evenings, and this is what can be obtained at the "Palisade," a large roofless enclosure, with ample provision against any sudden change in the elements. The selection of films last night showed distinct taste, and the large audience were not slow to appreciate this fact. The pictures were quite up-to-date, and the band rendered selections from the popular *revues* and musical comedies of the day, this proving an entertainment in itself. The proprietors of the "Palisade" are to be complimented upon their efforts to add to the amusements of the Colony, and they may be assured of plenty of support if future programmes prove so thoroughly entertaining as that provided last evening.

FAR EASTERN SHIPPING COMPANIES AND TAXATION.

A shipping correspondent points out (*says The Times*) that companies registered in the Crown Colonies, such as Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, are not subject to excess profit taxation, which we believe to be the case, and he advocates the application of the tax to such companies by special enactment. He further asserts that there is a registration office for British shipping in the Chinese Treaty port of Shanghai, and that it is locally claimed the same privileges apply to shipping registered there as in the Crown Colonies. No doubt the question of applying the excess profit taxation to companies registered in some of the Crown Colonies can be argued from both sides. On the one hand they enjoy all the advantages which belong to vessels flying the British flag, and, on the other, profits may be derived entirely from local trading in the East, where they have to face severe competition from companies not subject to such taxation.

The correspondent further suggests that the Indo-China Steamship Company, which removed its head office from London to the East last year, may thus be able to avoid the excess profit taxation. That is a matter for the Treasury and lawyers to decide, but we understand that the removal of the office was in no way whatever connected with the levy of the new taxation. The business of the company is in the Far East, where it was considered the board of directors should be, and, further, the company has a large number of Chinese shareholders, who by the change are relieved from the burden of paying British income-tax. It will be remembered that the advances in the shares last year were attributed mainly to Chinese buying. There is no reason to suppose that the company, which is understood to have fared very well, has not fully taken into account the possibility of being called upon to pay excess profit taxation and made the necessary provision.

It would, indeed, be anomalous that of two companies in maintaining similar services in the Far East, one, which had removed its head office to China during the war, should not be taxed, while the other, which still remained in London, should, like other shipping companies registered in the United Kingdom, be called upon to pay.

"KNOCKING ABOUT THE TRENCHES."

A BARRISTER'S IMPRESSIONS.

I used to be a barrister. I had a practice and the rapidly thinning hair which it is alleged means brains. I am what flappers call middle-aged, and sensible people in the prime of life. I have edited a trench newspaper in the front line of the trenches. I have attended the midnight dance of the trench rats. I have danced in a set of lancers as lady, to the music of the gramophone and the light of candles. I have tried to pick up a pair of high boots and found there was a dead man at the end of them. I have judged a boxing show within range of the Hun guns. I have been "over the top," as it is called when one makes an attack across the open, and it is owing to a steel helmet that I am writing this—mine has got a big dunce from shrapnel in it, on the place where the speeches to the jury used to originate from. Forget your revolver if you like, but never your steel helmet, and please keep on sending us the rum ration for the men; it is liquid, good humour, and medicine rolled into one.

"And how do you like it?" That is the first question everybody asks you if you are home on leave. I have had eight months in the front line, and I cannot answer it yet. One's instinct is to reply "Oh! pretty fair hell," and then as you stand in Piccadilly, with the taxis and buses rolling by, facing an advertisement of somebody's pills guaranteed to make you live for ever, you remember the evening when your leave warrant arrived in trenches, and how you shook the water out of the back of your neck and held yourself upright when you could no longer hear the flop of a stray bullet in the sodden earth beside you, and the chance of the road being shelled seemed very remote. Personally, when I get leave I crouch along the communication trench until I am quite safe. I want my leave pretty bad and "strays" do not understand things. You remember other things too. The joy of arriving in billets with half a company untouched, after hurrying along a road over which our young friend is sending H. E. Whizz-bangs, Shrapnel, and any old things his imagination fancies, and your arrival in the dilapidated farm-house where you are assuredly going to sleep on the floor, but may be on a dry floor, which seems a paradise if the post and the whisky have preceded you, and then dinner with your friends—and friends are friends at the front, not acquaintances easily upset by a chance tactless remark.

Most of the wit turns on one's personal appearance: mine is most useful to the battalion, specially if Fritz has been testing his machine guns—and I have lain in eight inches of mud on a pitch-dark road—not because I had "the wind up," oh dear no, but just to make the shooting more sporting for him.

What strikes us most is not trench mortars or Silent Susies or machine-guns, but that it is a war of wonderful sanitation and priceless good humour. I suppose even the Hun must have some sense of humour, otherwise he could not have thought of the Hymn of Hate or alleged that his womenfolk were well-dressed. Of course one does not see a woman with decent ankles, but then he has decorated the officers' dug-outs for some twenty miles of front line with Kirschners' and Fragonard's wonderful drawings, so he is a bit of an expert. My grouse is tea made at 5 a.m. with trench water—it always deranges something in my inside. And the sanitation! Everything which can be salvaged is collected, such as old rifles, bayonets, haversacks, and equipment, and everything else buried or burnt; there are no bullies, but the trench papers lying about in our trenches. I have been reproved myself for dropping a match outside a billet, and had to pick it up and spoil a new pair of gloves in doing so.

This is a question of discipline and custom, and the men soon get as keen on it as the officers. I have seen men shaving on a December morning in the front-line trenches, with the German trench about eighty yards away, with water boiled in an old tin over a brazier and a periscope as a looking glass, and there was no order causing them to do so until they got into billets next day. They are proud of the appearance of their regiment and knew that the smarter they looked the smarter they would fight.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

The late Lord Kitchener looked for an early close of the war, according to Mr. A. G. Gardiner, Editor of the *Daily News*. In an article published in the London journal on June 16th Mr. Gardiner says:—"I am told on good authority that a few days before the end which came upon him so swiftly and silently, Lord Kitchener said he had revised his estimate of the duration of the war. He had calculated that it would last three years. He now thought that estimate excessive, and looked for an earlier close. The enormous impetus of events during the past few days gives force to the prediction. There is on all sides a feeling of the imminence of final things."

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong 24th July. Connecting with "GUJARAT" From Colombo 17th Aug.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong - S.S. "SALAMIS" - 16th August.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to-

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & SWANSEA - "CITY OF BOMBAY" - On 19th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
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THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to Messrs & Co., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI FOR "SHANTUNG" On 14th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI FOR "YINGCHOW" On 16th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO FOR "CHINHUA" On 18th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI FOR "CHENAN" On 18th July, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN FOR "KUEICHOW" On 25th July, 4 P.M.

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SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI"
MANILA LINE-TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TRAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft, on "TAMING" and "TRAN."
SS. "SHANGHAI" LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
SS. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YUECHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light, and Warm in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 13th July, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 18th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAIKAN" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... FRIDAY, 14th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAIKING" ... Capt. W. C. Patterson ... FRIDAY, 21st July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to-

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 13th July, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

S.S. "BANTHA" 5,192 tons, Capt. J. W. Moterson, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 26th July.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 10th July, 1916

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to	NOON	Str. from Colombo	1916	1916
NELLORE	July 13	Through Steamer	Aug. 13	Aug. 17
NANKIN	July 28	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVARA	Aug. 11	*KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORON	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 8	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 23	Through Steamer	Oct. 23	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

SS.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NOVARA	MONDAY, 17th July
SOMALI	TUESDAY, 18th July
NORON	WEDNESDAY, 23rd July
MALTA	THURSDAY, 13th Aug.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	if calling about	about
SOMALI	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
R. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG-

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	1 MISHIMA MARU Capt. B. Wada	16,000	THURSDAY, 12th July, at Noon
	2 SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sekino	21,000	TUESDAY, 1st Aug., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	1 SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
	1 KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kusano	12,400	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, RAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	1 NIKKO MARU Capt. Takano	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
	1 AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	1 COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd July
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO			
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	1 TENSIN MARU Capt. Kawai	8,000	THURSDAY, 27th July
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	1 RANGOON MARU Capt. Horii	11,500	THURSDAY, 20th July
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	1 AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	9,600	THURSDAY, 12th July, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	1 HITACHI MARU Capt. S. Tomioka	12,400	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRAN, CISCO, PANAMA and COLON.	1 WAKASA MARU Capt. Itano	12,500	August.
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5 Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 91 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong-Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* KWANTO MARU	8,000 - 12 knots	THURS, 15th Jul 5 P.M.
* KIKYO MARU	17,300 - 14 knots	THURS, 18th July Noon
TENYO MARU	22,000 - 21 knots	TUES, 18th July Noon
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 - 15 knots	TUES, 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 - 21 knots	TUES, 15th Aug Noon
* ANYO MARU	19,500 - 15 knots	TUES, 12th Sept. Noon
* PERSIA MARU	9,000 - 14 knots	THURS, 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.

1 Via MANILA, Omittng Shanghai.
2 Proceeding to South American Ports.
3 Omittng Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails
KIKYO MARU 17,300 - 14 knots THURSDAY, 18th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to
K. DOI, AGENT,
King's Building. 1273

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FOURTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

STEAMER POLYNESIEN

To Sail On or about 15th July.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, and TOURANE

ATLANTIQUE

On or about 23rd July.

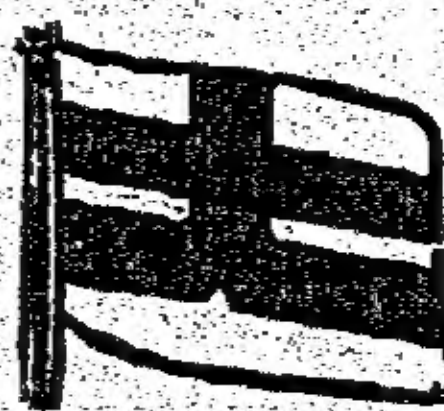
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA
"MEXICO MARU" ... FRIDAY, 22nd July, at 3 P.M.
1 Omittng Shanghai and Moji. 2 Omittng Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
"JAVA MARU" ... S. Yanagi ... SATURDAY, 11th July, at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"APAKTEA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
"BORBU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 9 A.M.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Proceeding to Amoy and Takao.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YEE WHARF, near the Harbor Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to-

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN		On 23rd July, 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	4th Aug.	On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telogs.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
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